hemispherical. Pronotum and scutellum punctate, the first coarsely so. First antennal segment shorter than width of vertex; all segments sparsely set with short, relatively slender setae. Collar longer mesally than length of an eve. posterior lobe of pronotum inflated basally; calli well developed, short, smooth; lateral margins rounded. Hemelytra smooth, sparsely clothed with silvery, decumbent setae; embolium narrow and not incrassate; cuneus slightly wider than long, cuneal fracture shallow. Black species with yellow-white legs. Small, under 3.0. Male: left clasper curved, elongate, with a basal appendage; right clasper short, wide, caudally, strongly sclerotized.

I dedicate this genus to the late Cuban-Puerto Rican eminent biologist Dr. Carlos G. Aguayo. In Carvalho's (1955a) key to the genera of the World, Aguayomiris runs to Sixeonotus, as both have a narrow embolium. Sixeonotus, however, has a short collar, the setae are comparatively long, semierect, and abundant, and the embolium is incrassate. Externally Aquayomiris is quite similar to Sixeonotus. However, their genitalia are totally different. The new genus also has the general aspect, that is, mostly black body with whitish legs and densely pitted prothorax, of other Bryocorini. I call this the Pycnoderes group of genera because it is the most common and oldest species group name. The genera in this group are Cyrtocapsus, Sixeonotus, Parapycnoderes, Pycnoderes, Schaffnerisca, and Sixeonotopsis. This genera can be separated by means of the following key, a modification of my key (1973) to separate Parapycnoderes.

## Key to the *Pycnoderes* group of Bryocorini genera

oval ...................

Parapycnoderes Maldonado, 1973 Collar shorter than calli or eye; oval or Pvcnoderes Guérin-Mênéville, 1857 4. Collar longer than calli or eye . . . . . ..... Aguayomiris new genus Collar shorter than calli or eye . . . . 5 5. Clavus and corium inflated . . . . . . .... Schaffnerisca Carvalho, 1974 Clavus and corium not inflated . . . 6 6. Hemelytra and pronotum covered with silky pubescence; eves extending back to side margins of pronotum . . . . . . . Cyrtocapsus Reuter, 1875 Hemelytra and pronotum with fine, simple pubescence; eves small and projected lateral ....... . . . . . . . . Sixeonotus Reuter, 1875

## Aguayomiris pallipes Maldonado, n. sp. Figures 1-5

Male - above and below black; membrane, including cells, dark gray, veins blackish, legs pale yellowish. Antenna: segments I and II pale yellowish, segments III and IV grayish. Rostrum pale yellowish, apex dark brown. Habitus as in figure 5.

Head - length 0.25, width across eyes 0.65, vertex 0.4. Antenna: I, 0.25; II, 0.5; III, 0.45: IV, 0.25. Rostrum reaching middle of mesosternum. Pronotum: width at humeral angles 1.01, length 0.74, punctures coarser on disc of pronotum than on head, collar or scutellum; collar: mesal length 0.2, lateral length 0.12. Scutellum: width 0.44, length 0.25, finely punctate. Setae on pronotum and hemelytra fine, short, and moderately abundant. Greatest width across hemelytra 1.20; cuneus width 0.4, length 0.3. Length to apex of hemelytra 2.6-2.7. Genitalia as in figures 1-4; right clasper angular, apex strongly sclerotized.

Female - color mostly as in male; antennal segment II with apical half grayish. Head: length 0.2, width across eyes 0.4, vertex 0.35. Antenna: I, 0.2; II, 0.45; III, 0.6; IV, 0.25; with sparsely set short, fine setae. Pronotum: width 1.01, length 0.7, mesal length of collar 0.2; shape and pubescence as in male. Scutellum: width 0.4, length 0.3, finely punctate. Width across hemelytra 1.05; cuneus: basal width 0.4, length 0.3. Length to apex of hemelytra 2.4.

Holotype - male, CUBA, Habana-Alamar, 18-26.vi.1965, leg. Jar Prokop, in MM.